

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

Vol. 6 No. 3

October, 1939

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PTOLEMAIC SILVER

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THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

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Vol. 6, No. 3

New York, October, 1939

Whole No. 55

The Standard Catalogue of United States Coins & Tokens 1940 Edition

We are presenting this year a new catalogue especially devoted to coins and tokens having lifted the entire paper money section about which more later.

The catalogue now contains, in addition to previous features, the complete illustrated list of merchants tokens, alone worth the price of the book.

The editors have also added the tabulation of patterns for gold coins illustrating all the types. In order that collectors, not familiar with previous editions, may know the exact contents of this important catalogue we give the following resume of the entire contents—

The number of illustrations is given in brackets after each series

Early American Coins

Coins of the Colonies (50)
Coins of the States (68)
Early United States (27)
Washington Coins (22)
Sommer Islands (2)
Early Mint Issues (5)

United States Copper Coins

Half Cents (29)
Large Cents (106)
Small Cents (6)
Two Cent Pieces (2)
Three Cent Nickels (1)
Five Cent Nickels (7)

United States Silver Coins

Silver Three Cents (3)
Half Dimes (11)
Dimes (26)
Twenty Cent Pieces (1)
Quarter Dollars (19)
Half Dollars (28)
Dollars (24)
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Half Eagles (23)
Three Dollar Pieces (1)
Quarter Eagles (19)
Dollars (3)
Gold Commemorative Coins (11)
Private Gold Coins (105)

U. S. Pattern Coins (88)
Hard Times Tokens (61)

Merchant's Tokens (270)
Civil War Tokens (55)
Encased Postage Stamps (21)
Philippine Coins (5)

Complete Coinage Tabulations of all
mints 1793 to 1939—17 pages.

The Standard Paper Money Catalogue To be Published in January

This new publication is the result of a steady demand over the last few years for a list of notes that have passed current in our country. The contents may be briefly described as follows:—

Notes of the colonies before the Revolutionary War.

Notes of the States 1776-1790.

Notes of the Continental Congress

Complete description of United States notes 1861 to date including tables of signature and seal varieties.

Separate tables of all the known varieties of \$1, \$2 and \$5 notes giving their present day valuation among collectors and dealers.

Splendid tabulation of U. S. Fractional Currency giving all the minor varieties and valuations.

Specialized list of Confederate and Southern State notes.

Notes of cities and towns 1789 to 1870.

The most complete list ever attempted, with valuations on most of the notes.

The editor and associated editors of this new publication are F. C. C. Boyd, A. A. Grinnell, Harley L. Freeman, Wayte Raymond, James M. Wade and D. C. Wismer.

The Standard Paper Money Catalogue will not be a yearly publication and future editions will be published only as required.

Boston Numismatic Society

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

141 Longwood Ave.
Brookline, Mass.

Mr. Wayte Raymond
Editor Coin Collector's Journal
New York City

Dear Mr. Raymond:

Not to be critical—although there is helpful as well as destructive criticism—have not you folks fallen into a common error in the last Coin Collector's Journal?

P. 54 crown of Geo. II No. 24a
LIMA. you say "struck from silver captured from Spaniards at Lima."

Among other odds and ends, I once looked into that "LIMA" inscription thinking perhaps to work up a paper on it;—so I can quote,

Oman—The Coinage of England—Oxford, 1931—PP 35½ LIMA . . . "This was struck from Admiral Anson's booty from the Pacific, where in his long and adventurous voyage of over 3 years he captured much specie in the Peruvian port of Paita, and still more on the "Acapulco Galleon" the annual treasure ship which sailed from that port in Mexico to Manila . . . altogether the equivalent of £500,000 . . . why LIMA was chosen for the differentiating inscription is a mystery, as that city **was not captured** and the galleon came from Acapulco, not from Peru."

My own humble idea is that as LIMA was the "great" Spanish city on the Pacific and its name was impressive the authorities thought LIMA on an English coin would carry weight at home and abroad—far more than would the name of some less known point. Just another case of singeing the King of Spain's beard.

Sincerely,

SHEPARD POND.

Standard Ptolemaic Silver

By EDWARD T. NEWELL

About the turn of the third century before Christ, Ptolemy I of Egypt inaugurated a new issue of silver money based on the Phoenician weight system and provided with entirely new types. This coinage achieved a widespread popularity, both at home and abroad, so that succeeding kings continued its issue in great quantities and with unchanged designs. Today these coins are among the commonest of all antiquity and one or more specimens are almost certain to be contained in even the most modest collection.

But this same coinage having continued for nearly three hundred years with no major modifications in the general types, the average collector (and many a specialist, too) is considerably put to it when he desires to know just which one of the sixteen Ptolemaic kings may have coined the particular specimen in his cabinet. Even standard works on Greek coins do not help him much, especially if they be without illustrations; while further research into the matter makes evident the disconcerting fact that the more specialized works are themselves often far from crystal clear and frequently at serious variance with one another! Worse yet are the sales catalogues, for here the cataloguer either follows a "hunch" (a disastrous proceeding in so complicated a matter), or succumbs to the temptation of adopting whichever authority in a given case renders the coin more salable.

It is sad but true that our general knowledge of the Ptolemaic series has not yet progressed so far as to allow us to attribute to its original mint and issuer each and every variety of the immense Ptolemaic silver coinage. It is quite possible, however, to present a general and not too bulky or complex a survey, which will enable the average collector to assign (without

too much trouble, and with a very considerable degree of certainty) to this or that Ptolemy the coins which are likely to be found in his collection.

PTOLEMY I SOTER

323 — 283 B.C.

The tetradrachms of the new type, first coined by Ptolemy Soter in or around 300 B.C. and continuing throughout the remainder of his reign, are the finest in style of the entire series. On the obverse we see a splendidly executed likeness of this able ruler. The flowing locks of hair, the retreating forehead and bulging brow, the deeply sunken eye, the short but aggressive nose, the jutting chin were evidently all highly characteristic of the man and perhaps intentionally emphasized by the artist. The head is bound by the royal diadem, while about the throat is knotted the scaly aegis tied with wriggling serpents—the whole symbolic of Zeus who was Soter's patron god. The eagle of Zeus, clutching the thunderbolt in its claws, significant of victory, forms the reverse type. The carefully ordered feathers, the wicked looking beak and fierce expression of this royal bird seem almost lovingly rendered by the artist. So proud in fact was the die-engraver of his production, that he placed a microscopic Λ (doubtless the initial letter of his name) in the tiny space just to the left of the ear in the king's portrait (Pl. I.1-5). Such are the striking types which, for two hundred and seventy years, graced the standard silver coinage of the Ptolemaic kings of Egypt.

Under Ptolemy I these tetradrachms, together with gold pentadrachms, gold triobols and silver octodrachms bearing the same types, were coined

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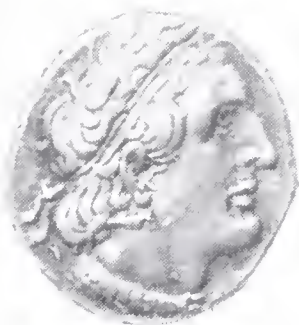
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Ptolemy I, Nos. 1-7. Ptolemy II, Nos. 8-10.

almost exclusively in the central mint situated in Alexandria, the capital. For that reason they bore no special indication of their mint, but only the initials or monograms of the officiating magistrates. At first a single letter (Pl.I.1) or a single monogram (Pl.I.2) marked the coins. Soon, however, a more complicated system was introduced and we find a combination of two letters (Pl.I.3) or two monograms (Pl.I.4) or a letter and a monogram (Pl.I.5) placed one above the other just in front of the eagle on the reverse. The issue was apparently continued, unchanged except for the varying monograms, into the reign of his son, Ptolemy II Philadelphus. At present, however, it is impossible to be certain at just which point in the series the issues of Soter leave off and those of Philadelphus begin. A kind of "rule of thumb" has been more or less tacitly adopted by numismatists to separate the two series. The coins on which the artist's signature is still to be seen are given to the first Ptolemy, those without are assigned to his son. The distinction is purely arbitrary and it is quite possible that all of the coins may actually have been coined under Soter.

In addition to the issues of Alexandria, a few tetradrachms of the standard type appear to have been coined at Tyre in the short interval of time which intervened between 287 B.C. (when this great fortress and naval station under the admiral Philocles abandoned the cause of Demetrius Poliorcetes and sided with Ptolemy) and 283 B.C. when the latter died. These coins are of Tyrian style and fabric, and bear the city's well known symbols: the dolphin (Pl.I.6) or the club (Pl.I.7).

PTOLEMY II PHILADELPHUS

285 — 246 B.C.

Under this king Tyre continued its issue of tetradrachms marked with a

club in the left field, accompanied by a magistrate's monogram or a series of letters (Pl.I.8) which may represent alphabetically expressed dates representing regnal years of Philadelphus.

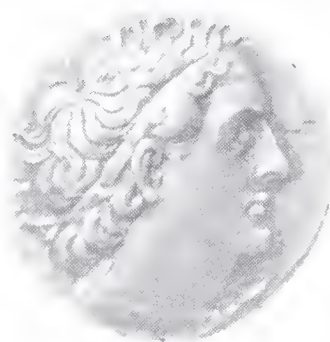
Possibly under Philadelphus is to be placed the stylistic continuation of the Alexandrian issues described above, but now bearing *three* monograms (Pl.I.9). Certainly to Philadelphus must be assigned two extensive series of tetradrachms which are marked with a large, oval shield on their reverses. The one group (Pl.I.10) displays two or three monograms to the left of the eagle, while the shield is placed to the right. The second group (Pl.II.1) is marked by a special monogram above the shield in the left field, and either a monogram to the right of the bird or a letter (probably representing an alphabetically expressed date) between its legs. Some authorities have assigned these coins with the shield to Cyprus, but it behooves us to be careful as specimens are common in Egyptian hoards and many of the accompanying bronze coins are more frequently found in Egypt or in Palestine than in Cyprus. At present Alexandria appears to be the more probable mint.

In 269 B.C. Ptolemy's beloved wife, the beautiful and imperious Arsinoe, died suddenly. The grief stricken king translated her to the gods and inaugurated the well known and splendid series of gold octodrachms, silver decadrachms and tetradrachms which bear her veiled portrait on the obverse and are dated according to the new era instituted in her memory. For the first few years tetradrachms of the standard type, with the accustomed portrait of Soter, accompanied the Arsinoe issues. These bear on the obverse, behind the king's head, certain dates (in this case B.F.A) of the Arsinoe era (Pl.II.2). Hitherto the coins of the standard type had all borne the inscription ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. But

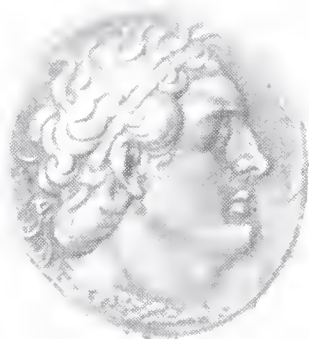
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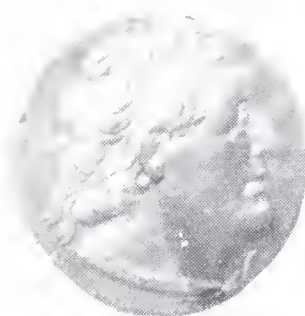
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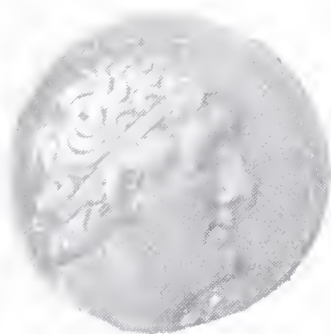
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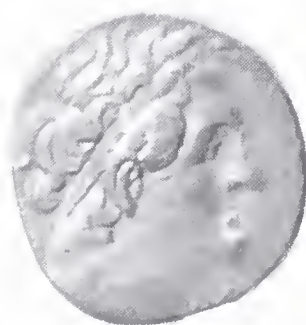
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Ptolemy II, Nos. 1-9. Ptolemy III, No. 10.

now the inscription was changed to ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ in honor of Ptolemy I's memory. After a few years these dated tetradrachms ceased. Eventually the ordinary issues were resumed, but now inscribed ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ (Pl.II.3). Their mint was almost certainly Alexandria.

In the meanwhile certain Phoenician and Palestinian mints had become actively engaged in producing quantities of the standard type tetradrachms to supply the expanding trade of the Ptolemaic empire. The coins are all clearly marked to indicate their several mints. Tyre used its monogram placed above a club (Pl.II.4 and 5), Sidon the initials of its name, ΣΙ (Pl.II.6), Ake-Ptolemais (Pl.II.7), Joppa (Pl.II.8), Gaza (Pl.II.9) their own monograms. Fortunately the majority of these coins are dated numerically according to the regnal years of Philadelphus. The city monogram occupies the upper left hand portion of the reverse field, the date the upper right hand. Tyre was the first to adopt this system of dating in the 20th year (Κ) of the reign = 266/5 B.C. Through the 24th (ΚΔ) year it continued the old inscription of ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ (Pl.II.4). Then, in the 25th (ΚΕ) year, it copied Alexandria in the use of ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ (Pl.II.5), and so continued to the end of the reign in the 39th (ΛΘ) year, or 247/6 B.C. In the 25th year the sister mints of Sidon, Ake-Ptolemais and Joppa adopted both dating and new style inscription, while Gaza had already done so in the 23rd year.

PTOLEMY III EUERGETES

247/6 — 221 B.C.

At the Alexandria mint Ptolemy III continued throughout his reign to strike the dated Arsinoe decadrachms, accompanied by a large issue of the

standard type tetradrachm bearing no monograms but now displaying a large cornucopiae (Pl.II.10) in the reverse field.

During the first six years of the reign the mints of Tyre (Pl.III.1), Sidon (Pl.III.2), Ake-Ptolemais, Joppa (Pl.III.3) and Gaza continue their coinage as before, marked by their several monograms and the regnal years (one to six) of the new king. Then this coinage comes suddenly to an end. Later there was a further coinage produced at Tyre, Sidon, Ake-Ptolemais (Pl.III.4) and Joppa, now without dates but bearing the monogram of a single official who apparently was charged with the supervision of all four mints.

The wide-spread campaigns of Ptolemy III resulted in an intermittent coinage of the standard type tetradrachm at various scattered mints of Asia Minor and Thrace. But as specimens are very rare, and their mints not always certain, we refrain from describing them in detail, only illustrating one (Pl.III.5—struck at Ephesus) as more or less typical of its class.

PTOLEMY IV PHILOPATOR

221 — 203 B.C.

The fourth Ptolemy introduced two new obverse types on his silver coinages, the one presenting the accolade busts of Serapis and Isis, the other his own portrait. At most of his mints these new coins were struck to the almost complete exclusion of the Soter tetradrachm. One of the latter, however, is known for Tyre (Pl.III.6), though it is very rare.

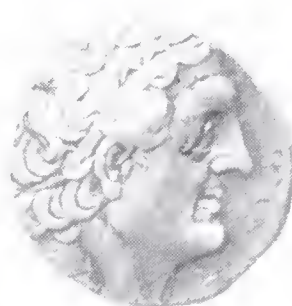
PTOLEMY V EPIPHANES

203 — 180 B.C.

Although Ptolemy Epiphanes followed his father's example in placing



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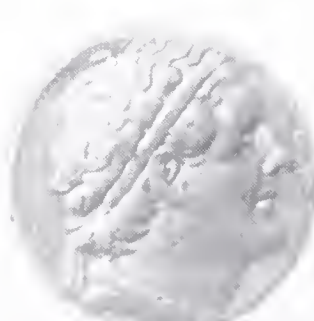
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Ptolemy III, Nos. 1-5 and No. (10). Ptolemy IV, No. 6. Ptolemy V, Nos. 7-9.

his own, or his father's portrait on most of his silver issues, he did again resume at certain mints the coinage of the Soter tetradrachm. Probably the general demand for this popular type of coin had become too insistent to resist. Such tetradrachms are known for the mint of Salamis (Pl.III.7). They bear the regnal year (years 15, 17, 20, 21, 23 and 24 are recorded), usually placed above the city's initials ΣΑ on the left of the eagle, and either a symbol on the right or the Dioscuri caps flanking the bird on either side. Somewhat similar coins (Pl.III.8) are also known for Citium (marked ΚΙ) from years 16 to 24, the latter being the year of Epiphanes' death. The contemporaneous issues at the third mint on the island of Cyprus, namely Paphos, bear no dates or mint-mark, but only the initials of three officiating magistrates (Pl.III.9).

From about the time of Ptolemy III, through the succeeding reigns until that of Ptolemy VI, a somewhat mysterious mint was active striking dated Soter tetradrachms inscribed ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ (Pl.III.10 and Pl.IV.1-2). These were succeeded by didrachms of similar type but inscribed ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, (Pl.IV.3-4). The known dates for the tetradrachms are 42, 48, 49, 50, 52, 70 to 102 inclusive; for the didrachms 101 to 117 inclusive. These dates have been supposed by Svoronos to be based on an era of Ptolemy Soter commencing in 311 B.C. The present writer would prefer the era of Arsinoe, but both era and mint are still extremely uncertain.

PTOLEMY VI PHILOMETOR

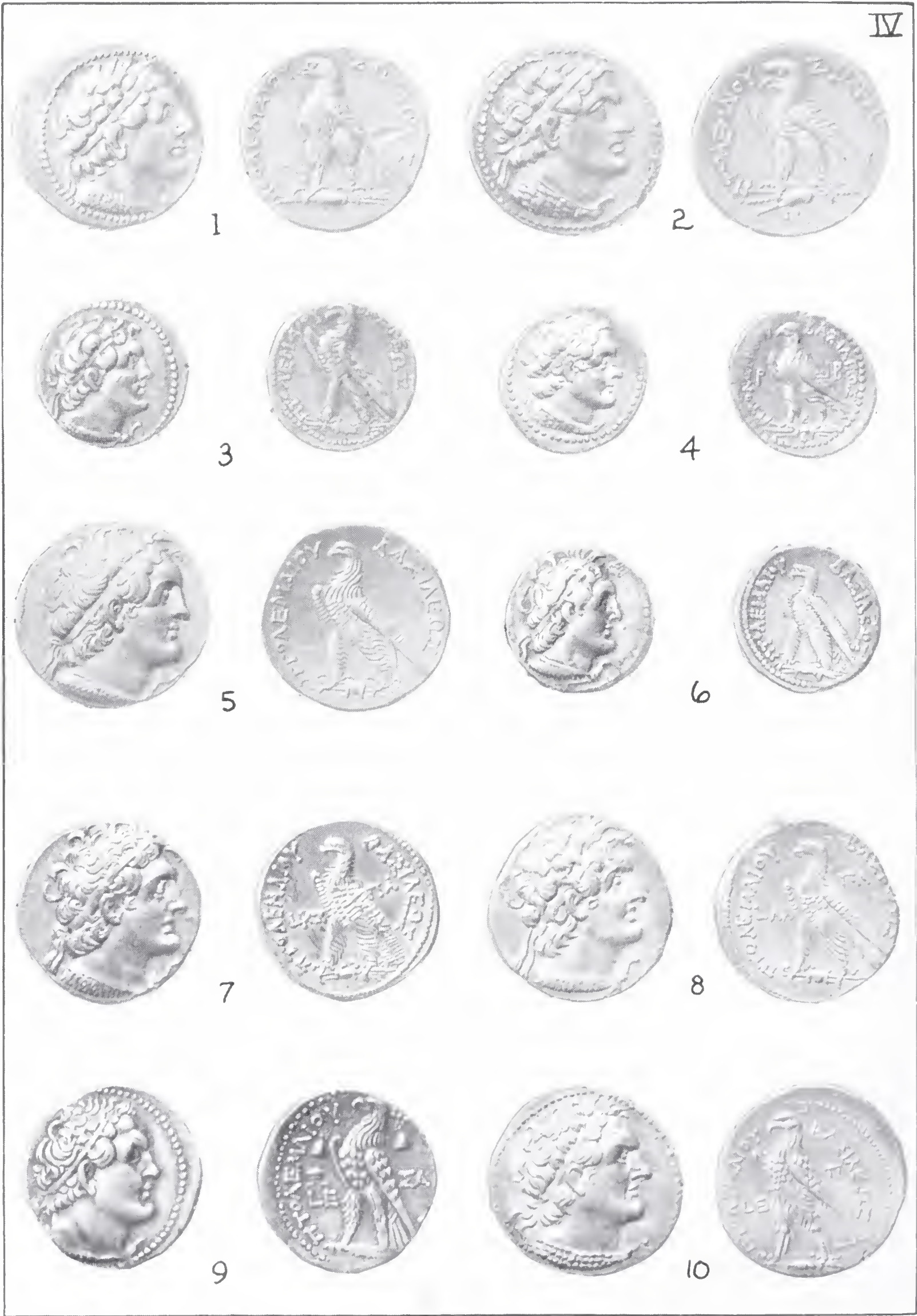
180 — 145 B.C.

The sixth Ptolemy, in contrast to his immediate predecessors, once

more made exclusive use of the old Soter types for the tetradrachms which he issued from the mints of Alexandria, Salamis, Citium, and Paphos. Henceforth the original inscription: ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ is again used. At first no mintmark, seldom even a magistrate's letter, characterize the tetradrachms (Pl.IV.5) and didrachms (Pl.IV.6) struck at the capital, Alexandria. Then, in his 27th (Pl.IV.7) and 28th years, he begins the practice of dating the Alexandrian issues as well. The most curious point about this issue is that, while showing by its style and fabric that it must have been coined at Alexandria, the coins themselves bear on their reverses the mint-mark ΠΑ of Paphos! Just what the reason for this may have been we cannot be certain, for the true Paphian issues continued to appear until at least the 32nd year. From Alexandria we again have issues (still marked ΠΑ) for the 31st, 35th and 36th years (Pl.IV.8), but by this time the true Paphian coinage had ceased — not again to appear until the 47th year of Ptolemy VI's successor, Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II (see below).

Let us now study the issues of Cyprus under Ptolemy VI. They continue from the point at which they had left off on the death of Epiphanes. Fortunately at both Paphos and Salamis we chance to possess common obverse dies linking the last issues of Ptolemy V Epiphanes with the first issues of Philometor — thus assuring the correctness of our proposed sequences. The mints of Salamis, Citium, Amathus and Paphos are active. With the exception of Amathus, for which coins are known only for the first two years, the issues continue in a fairly unbroken series from year 2 (Β) through about year 12 (ΙΒ), at which point, for about seven years, there intervenes a period of intermittent coinage and confusion. In the early portion of the reign, accompanying

IV



Ptolemies iV-VI, Nos. 1-4. Ptolemy VI, Nos. 5-10.

symbols (Dioseuri Caps, Causia, Lotiformed Scepter-tip, etc.) are constant on the issues of Salamis (Pl.IV.9) and Amathus, but occur much less frequently at Citium. Paphos now follows its sister mints in employing a mint-mark, at first Π (Pl.IV.10). In the seventeenth year of the reign, during the time of apparent confusion mentioned above, there took place an interlude. Philometor's brother, surnamed Euergetes, who had been associated in the kingdom ever since 170 B.C., suddenly revolted and seized the island. He brought out an issue of coin at Paphos (henceforth marked ΠA) bearing his own regnal years 6 and 7 (Pl.V.1). His probable issues at Salamis and Citium have not yet turned up, or perhaps have not been recognized. With the help of Rome Euergetes was soon ousted from Cyprus and "appeased" by being given Cyrene to rule.

In the nineteenth year the coinages of Philometor were resumed at Paphos (Pl.V.2), soon followed by those of Salamis and Citium where they continued more or less uninterruptedly until the end of the reign. Heretofore, on the issues of both Cyprus and Alexandria, the well known and rather individual features of Soter can still be recognized in the royal head on the obverse. But with the renewed issues of Philometor in Cyprus a new type of head makes its appearance. The hair has become inordinately curly, the nose longer, thinner, sharper, the eye a mere dot and not so deeply sunk as before. Only the projecting chin is still that of Soter and enables us to see, though perhaps with difficulty, that the less able die-cutters of the second century B.C. were still attempting to reproduce the features of the first Ptolemy. On these "curly type" issues, accompanying symbols completely disappear from the issues of Salamis and Paphos, while only in years 32 and 33 do they occur at Citium.

PTOLEMY VII

146 — 145 B.C.

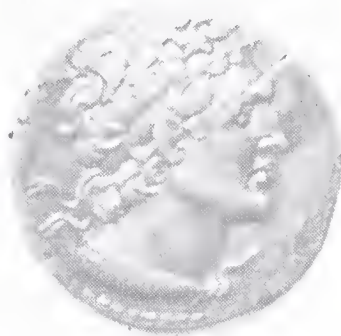
Not long before his death, Ptolemy VI Philometor decided upon an invasion of Syria to oust the incompetent Alexander Balas and to place the boy Demetrius (II) upon the Seleucid throne. Before leaving Egypt he took the precaution to associate his own young son with himself in the rule. Only one variety of coin can be definitely assigned to this ephemeral ruler—a tetradrachm (Pl.V.3) struck at Alexandria bearing his father's as well as his own regnal years expressed by the term Λ ΑΓ ΚΑΙ Α, i.e., "years 36 and 1." In 145 B.C. Philometor routed the army of Alexander in a pitched battle, but himself died not long after by a fall from his horse.

PTOLEMY VIII. EUERGETES II

Sole Reign, 145 — 116 B.C.

When the news of Philometor's sudden death reached his brother Euergetes, then ruling in Cyrene, the latter at once invaded Egypt, captured Alexandria, put Philometor's young son to death and seized the reigns of government. The coinage henceforth bears the regnal dates of the new king. But, as stated above, Euergetes II had previously been associated with his brother in the rule and so counted his regnal years from that date. In other words, the 36th and last year of Philometor's reign was reckoned as the 25th of Euergetes. Evidently thereby there result on the coins two series of numerals running from 25(ΚΒ) to 36(ΑΓ), the one representing the regnal years of Philometor from 157/6 to 146/5 B.C., the other the regnal years of Euergetes II from 145 to 135/4 B.C. These two series of coins, however, can be readily distinguished by the much poorer and more slovenly style of Euergetes' issues. With regard

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Ptolemy VIII, (Revolt) No. 1. Ptolemy VI, No. 2. Ptolemy VII, No. 3. Ptolemy VIII, (sole reign) Nos. 4-10.

to the Paphian mint we find a considerable hiatus extending from the last issues there of Philometor to the year 47(LMZ), when the issues of Euergetes commence and continue in unbroken sequence (Pl.V.4) until the 54th(LNΔ) and last year of his reign. His issues for Salamis (Pl.V.5-6) and Citium (Pl.V.7-8) run in a practically unbroken series from year 26 to 54. During this period accompanying symbols again become frequent at all three mints.

In the meanwhile, the mint at Alexandria also continued to produce tetradrachms of the standard type for Euergetes. They still bear the false mint-mark IIA, and examples from nearly every one of the remaining years of his sole reign (25 to 54. Pl.V. 9-10 and Pl.VI.1-2) are known. These Alexandrian issues, unlike those for Cyprus, never bear symbols.

PTOLEMY X, SOTER II

First Reign: 116 — 107 B.C.

At the death of Euergetes II his ambitious and ruthless wife, Cleopatra III, became regent of their two sons, the oldest of whom is known as Ptolemy X, Soter II, the younger as Ptolemy XI Alexander. The coins were struck in the name and with the regnal years of the elder. The three Cypriote mints, Paphos, Salamis and Citium, continued for four years with the dates of Soter II (Pl.VI.3-5), until in the fourth year of the reign Cleopatra sent her youngest son (Ptolemy XI Alexander) to rule over the island.

At Alexandria, the coinage continues for ten years with the dates of Soter (Pl.VI.6-7). Not only are the Cypriote coinages easily distinguishable from the Egyptian by their diverse style, but the Cypriote issues almost always, the Egyptian never bear symbols in addition to the dates.

CLEOPATRA III and PTOLEMY XI ALEXANDER

107 — 101 B.C.

In the tenth year of Soter II Alexandria revolted at the instigation of Cleopatra, and Alexander returned to Egypt to rule jointly with his mother. Their coins were all struck at Alexandria and bear, jointly recorded on them, the regnal years of the two sovereigns. There is a difference of three years between the dates, for Cleopatra counted her years from the death of Euergetes II (when she became regent), while Alexander counted from the year in which he became ruler in Cyprus. The known dates are LIA and H (Pl.VI.8) LIB and Θ, LIIΓ and I, LIE and IB, LIC and II' (Pl.VI.9). In the meanwhile, Alexander had ruled for ten years in Cyprus, where he struck coins, bearing his own regnal years, at the island's three mints (Pl. VI.10 and Pl.VII.1-2).

PTOLEMY XI ALEXANDER

Sole Reign: 101 — 89 B.C.

Alexander now revolted from the domination of his mother and before long encompassed her death. He then ruled Egypt for another twelve years, striking coins (Pl.VII.3-4) at Alexandria bearing the successive dates of his (sole) reign from the year 13 to the year 25, when Egypt again revolted. Alexander fled, but was overtaken and killed.

PTOLEMY X SOTER II

Second Reign: 89 — 80 B.C.

In the meanwhile, Ptolemy X had been ruling in Cyprus, where he had struck a few rare coins at Salamis and Paphos (Pl.VII.5). He was now recalled by the Alexandrians and continued the issues of that mint where

VI



1



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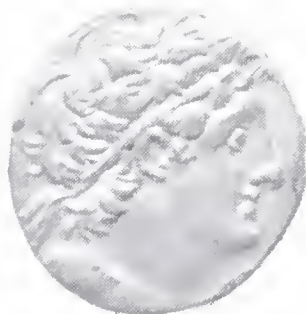
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8



9



10



Ptolemy VIII, Nos. 1-2. Ptolemy X, Nos. 3-7. Cleopatra III, and Ptolemy XI. Nos. 8 and 9. Ptolemy XI, No. 10.

the coins of Alexander had left off. These now bear his own dates, but only the coins of the first year after his return (dated LKΘ = 88 B.C., Pl.VII.6) are known.

PTOLEMY XIII AULETES

First Reign: 80 — 58 B.C.

On the death of Soter II, the young son of Alexander claimed the throne as Ptolemy XII. But since he was murdered within a few days of his arrival in Egypt, he had not the time to issue any coins.

The elder of two natural sons of Soter II was now the next in line to the succession, and he came to the throne as Ptolemy XIII, nicknamed Auletes. He at once commenced striking coins at Alexandria (Pl.VII,7), and continued to do so continuously from his first (A) to his twenty-third (KI) year. His issues, while still composed of a fairly good quality of silver, are distinguishable from those of his predecessors by their somewhat smaller diameter and the roughness and poorness of their style.

PTOLEMY XIII AULETES

Second Reign: 55 — 51 B.C.

Not only did Auletes prove himself a debauched and miserable ruler, but to keep his kingdom free from Roman interference he depleted his treasury by the enormous bribes which he disbursed to influential Romans. Eventually the Alexandrians grew tired of his reign and rose against him. Auletes fled to Rome where he spent further immense sums in wholesale bribery. At last, for ten thousand talents, he induced the governor of Syria, Aulus Gabinius to reinstate him as king of Egypt. When this was finally accom-

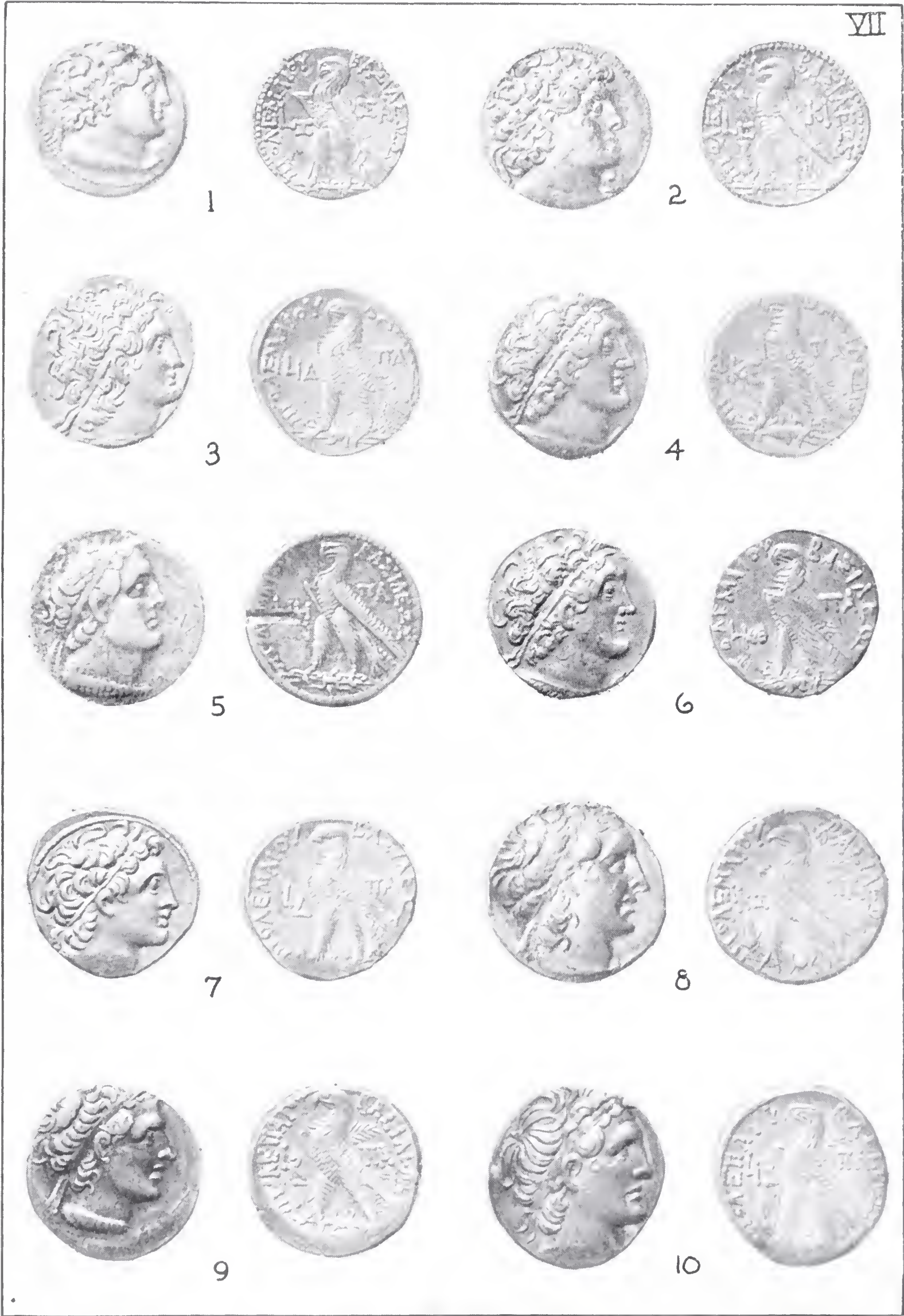
plished in 51 B.C., Auletes did indeed find himself once more the ruler of Egypt, but with an exhausted treasury and enormously in debt to various wealthy Romans. As a direct result, the coins which he now issued (Pl.VII.8) are badly debased tetradrachms composed of at least 50% of copper. As if to compensate somewhat for their poor quality, the style of this new coinage has been made more attractive, the relief higher, and the reverses marked by the placing of the customary head-dress of Isis at the eagle's feet. The dates run from year 37 (KZ) to and including 40 (Λ), the year of Auletes' death.

CLEOPATRA VII

51 — 30 B.C.

Cleopatra VII and Ptolemy XIV, Auletes' eldest daughter and son respectively, succeeded to the throne. She continued the same style and types as found on her father's coinage—but now marked her own regnal dates, from year one (A) to year 22 (KB) inclusive. Her oldest brother, Ptolemy XIV, ruled jointly with her from year A to year Δ (Pl.VII.9), and it might well be considered that the coins were struck in his name as they bear the usual inscription ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. On his death the younger brother, Ptolemy XV, was associated by Cleopatra in the rule, but the coins continue with her own regnal years, though still inscribed with the name of Ptolemy. In 44 B.C. (year II) he was done away with, and Cleopatra made her son by Caesar, Ptolemy XVI (better known as Caesarion), her colleague on the throne. The coins, naturally, continue to be dated (Pl.VII.10) by the years of her own reign. With Cleopatra's death, by her own hand in 29 B.C., the Ptolemaic coinage of the old Soter type comes to its final end.

VII



Ptolemy XI, Nos. 1-4. Ptolemy X, (second reign) Nos. 5 and 6. Ptolemy XIII, (first reign) No. 7.
Ptolemy XIII, (second reign) No. 8. Cleopatra VII, Nos. 9-10.

APPENDIX I

Alphabetic Numeration	Cardinal Numbers
A = 1	Α = 1
B = 2	Β = 2
Γ = 3	Γ = 3
Δ = 4	Δ = 4
E = 5	Ε = 5
Z = 6	Ζ = 6
H = 7	Η = 7
Θ = 8	Θ = 8
I = 9	Ι = 9
K = 10	ΙΑ = 10
Λ = 11	ΙΑ = 11
M = 12	Κ = 20
N = 13	ΚΑ = 21
Ξ = 14	Α = 30
O = 15	ΑΑ = 31
Π = 16	Μ = 40
P = 17	ΜΑ = 41
Σ = 18	Ν = 50
T = 19	ΝΑ = 51
Υ = 20	Ξ = 60
Φ = 21	ΞΑ = 61
Χ = 22	Ο = 70
Ψ = 23	ΟΑ = 71
Ω = 24	Η = 80
	ΗΑ = 81
	q = 90
	qΑ = 91
	P = 100
	ΠΑ = 101
	ΠΙ = 110
	ΠΙΑ = 111

From the reign of Ptolemy V, when such numerals are used to designate the years of a reign, they are preceded by the Egyptian sign (L) meaning "year".

APPENDIX II

The publication which offers the greatest number of illustrations of the coins here treated is the well known work of J. N. Svoronos, *Τὰ Νομίσματα τῶν τοῦ Κράτους Πτολεμαίων*, containing sixty-four plates and a supplement of four additional plates. As however Svoronos made certain errors in his attributions of coins to the later Ptolemies, it may prove of assistance to collectors and students to offer here a brief reclassification of the dated Soter-type coins (from Ptolemy IV to Cleopatra VII) as illustrated on Svoronos' plates.

PTOLEMY IV PHILOPATOR

Mint: SALAMIS. Pl.XLV,3.
CITIUM. Pl.XLVI,4.5.
PAPHOS. (Serapis & Isis type),
Pl.XXXVI,14.15.

PTOLEMY V EPIPHANES

Mint: SALAMIS. Pl.XLV,15,16,18-23.
CITIUM. Pl.XLVI,12,14-22.
PAPHOS. Pl.XLIV,1-4.

PTOLEMY VI PHILOMETOR

Mint: SALAMIS. Pl.XLV,2,4-6. Pl.V,1,2. Pl.XLV,8-14. Pl.V,3. Pl.L,4-9,11.
CITIUM. Pl.XLVI,1-3,6-10,13. Pl.L,14-27.
PAPHOS. Pl.I,30. Pl.XLIV,7-11,14,15,19(?).
PAPHOS. (Revolt of Euergetes II), Pl.XLIX,1-2.

PAPHOS. (Philometor restored). Pl.XLIX,4-10,13,15, 19,20. Pl.LII,6(?),9.

AMATHUS. Pl.XLIV,20,21.

ALEXANDRIA. Pl.XL,1-6. Pl. XLVII,16,17. Pl.LI,1-9. Pl. LII,2-4. Pl.XLIX,24.

PTOLEMY VII

Mint: ALEXANDRIA. Pl.LII,11,12.

PTOLEMY VIII EUERGETES II

Mint: SALAMIS. Pl.LIII,1-30. Pl.LIV, 1-8.

CITIUM. Pl.LV,1-30. Pl.LVI, 1-7,9,11.

PAPHOS: Pl.LII,1,16-18,21-23, 25-28.

ALEXANDRIA. Pl.XLIX,11, 12,14,17. Pl.LII,13-15,19-20, 24. Pl.LVIII,1.

PTOLEMY X SOTER II

First Reign in Egypt and Cyprus

Mint: ALEXANDRIA (years 1-10). Pl.LVII,1-12. Pl.LXII,13. Pl. A,12,13.

SALAMIS. (years 1-4). Pl.LX, 20.

CITIUM. (years 1-4). Pl.LX, 1,3.

PAPHOS. (years 1-4). Pl.LIX, 3,4,8-10. Pl.A,15.

PTOLEMY XI ALEXANDER

Rule in Cyprus

Mint: SALAMIS. Pl.LX,19,21-27.

CITIUM. Pl.LX,2,4-12. Pl.A,18.

PAPHOS. Pl.LIX,2,5-7,11-21. Pl.A,16,17.

CLEOPATRA III and PTOLEMY XI ALEXANDER

Joint Rule in Egypt

Mint: ALEXANDRIA. Pl.LVII,13,15, 16,19,21.

PTOLEMY XI ALEXANDER

Sole Reign in Egypt

Mint: ALEXANDRIA. Pl.LVII, 17, 18,20,22-30. Pl.LXII,21.

PTOLEMY X SOTER II

Second Reign in Cyprus, and later
in Egypt

Mint: SALAMIS. Pl.LX,28-30.

PAPHOS. Pl.LIX,22-24.

ALEXANDRIA. Pl.LVII,31.

PTOLEMY XIII AULETES

First Reign

Mint: ALEXANDRIA. Pl.LVII,14. Pl. LIX,1. Pl.LXII,1-6,8-12,14-20, 22,25. Pl.A,21.

PTOLEMY XIII AULETES

Second Reign

Mint: ALEXANDRIA. Pl.LXI,20,21, 24,25.

CLEOPATRA VII

Mint: ALEXANDRIA. Pl.LXI,1-19. Pl.A,19,20.

United States Commemorative Coins

Roanoke Island, North Carolina



Half Dollar, 1937. Obverse: Bust of Sir Walter Raleigh to left, in ruff and plumed hat; around outer border, at top, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; around lower border, HALF DOLLAR; in inner circle in smaller letters E. PLURIBUS UNUM LIBERTY; below, SIR WALTER RALEIGH; in left field 1937; below bust, the artist's initials, WMS in a monogram. Reverse: Female holding child, representing Eleanor Dare and her daughter Virginia; in background, two sailing ships; right of base a small pine tree; below base the dates 1587-1937; around outer border; THE COLONIZATION OF ROANOKE ISLAND NORTH CAROLINA; in inner circle; THE BIRTH OF VIRGINIA DARE; in lower left field, IN GOD WE TRUST. Edge, reeded. Size 19. Designed by William Marks Simpson. Number coined, Philadelphia mint, 50,030. Melted 15,000. Issued, 35,030.

Because of its historical importance this coin ranks a high place in the series. The reputation of Sir Walter Raleigh as an explorer, poet and historian is well established. From the time he left school at the age of seventeen to command a body of English soldiers, until he was executed in 1618 his life was one of great activity. Though he never set foot on American soil, his was the first serious attempt to establish a settlement and at great expense, sent out

two captains, Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe, on a voyage of exploration. They sailed by the Canaries to Florida and then followed the coast northward as far as the inlet between Albemarle and Pamlico sounds in the modern state of North Carolina. They returned to England with a glowing account of the prospects for colonization of America.

In 1585 he sent out, under Sir Richard Grenville, a body of about 108 men in a fleet of seven small vessels. The colony was established at the north end of Roanoke Island on the 17th of August and about a week later Grenville returned to England. The settlers, threatened with famine and destruction from hostile Indians, despaired of their new surroundings and deserted the colony on June 19th, 1586 on the ships of Sir Francis Drake. A few days after their departure Grenville arrived with supplies and more colonists, fifteen of whom remained when he sailed away.

Raleigh was greatly disappointed at the return of his first colony and formed another group of 121 persons under the command of John White, with instructions to remove the plantation to the shore of Chesapeake Bay. They arrived at Roanoke Island on the 22nd of July, 1587 and were forced to remain there by the refusal of the sailors to carry them further. Of the fifteen persons left by Grenville, not one was found alive.

White's grand-daughter, Virginia Dare, who with her mother is commemorated on the reverse of the coins was the first white child of English parentage to be on the American continent. White soon returned to England for supplies, but when he returned to America he found no trace of the colony except the word "CROATAN" carved on a tree. Though many theories have been advanced, the mystery of the "lost colony" has never been solved.

Delaware Tercentenary



Half Dollar, 1936. Obverse: Side view of the "Old Swede's Church" at Wilmington, Delaware; above church, clouds and sun rays; below church, IN GOD WE TRUST 1939; around upper border, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; around lower border, HALF DOLLAR. Reverse: The Swedish sailing ship Kalmar Nyckel; below waves in two lines. E. PLURIBUS UNUM; around upper border, DELAWARE TERCENTENARY; at lower border, 1638-1938; at left and right and dividing the two dates, three diamonds representing the three counties of Delaware, New Castle, Kent and Sussex; in lower right field, near stern of ship, the designer's initials CLS. Edge, reeded. Size, 19. Designed by Carl L. Schmitz. Number coined 25,015. All issued.

This coin commemorates the first permanent white settlement in Delaware which was made by the Swedish colonists in the year 1638 at "The Rocks," now within the city limits of Wilmington, Delaware. This was not only the first settlement in Delaware, but in the entire Delaware River Valley, including the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The Delaware River and Bay were explored for the Dutch by the Englishman Henry Hudson as early as 1609. A few years later Cornelius Hendrikson explored it much more thoroughly and his reports did much to cause the incorporation of the Dutch West India Company. Peter Heyes, a trader in the service of this company, made the first set-

tlement in Delaware, "Hoorndkill" near the present Lewes, in April 1631. The whole settlement of about 30 persons was shortly slaughtered by the Indians. In 1638, Peter Minuit established the first permanent settlement at Wilmington, naming it Christinaham in honor of Queen Christina. He bought from the Minquas Indians the title to the territory extending indefinitely westward from the Delaware River between Bombay Hook and the mouth of the Schuylkill. For several years after 1640 Swedish and Dutch colonists arrived, established villages and busied themselves with fur trading, agriculture and fisheries. But friction soon occurred and in 1655 Governor Stuyvesant led an expedition of 700 men from New Netherland against the Swedish forts and New Sweden, as it was then called, passed into the hands of the Dutch. When New Netherland became an English possession in 1664 the Delaware country again changed hands. In 1682 Delaware was united with Pennsylvania and until the Revolution the two states were under the same Governor.

The designer of this coin, Carl L. Schmitz, was born at Metz, France in 1900. He became a sculptor's apprentice at 14 and at the age of 23 came to the United States. Here he continued his studies at the Beaux Arts Institute of Design in New York City. The Old Swede's Church shown on the obverse is an accurate reproduction of the actual building, for it is still in use and has the distinction of being one of the earliest Protestant churches in the United States. The ship, Kalmar Nyckel was reproduced from a replica now in the Swedish Naval Museum.

The Swedish Government took much interest in this celebration, and in connection with it, issued a silver 2 Kroner piece. This coin is dated 1938 and shows the head of King Gustavus V on the obverse and on the reverse the Kalmar Nyckel.

New Rochelle, New York



Half Dollar, 1938. Obverse: Lord Pell standing holding fattened calf by a rope; around upper border, SETTLED 1688 — INCORPORATED 1899; around lower border, NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK; in lower right field, opposite Y in YORK, the designer's initials, GKL. Reverse: The fleur-de-lis as on the seal of the city; below, 1938; around outer border, at top, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; around lower border, HALF DOLLAR; in inner circle, E. PLURIBUS UNUM — LIBERTY — IN GOD WE TRUST; Edge, reeded. Size 19. Designed by Miss Gertrude K. Lathrop. Number coined 25,015. Melted 9,749. Issued 15,266.

New Rochelle, a city of Westchester County in southeastern New York, was settled in 1688 by French Huguenots, some of whom were natives of La Rochelle, France. The site of the city is part of a purchase by Thomas Pell in 1654 and of a grant to him by Richard Nicolls in 1666. In 1689 it was sold to Jacob Leister, who was for a short time governor of New York. Leister had been commissioned by the Huguenots to purchase the land and the coin design reveals one of the quaint stipulations of the sale demanded by John Pell, the Lord of Pelham Manor. This was that Jacob Leister, his heirs and assigns, should give to "John Pell his heirs and assigns Lords of the said

Manor of Pelham — as an Acknowledgement to the said Manor one fattened calf on every four and twentieth day of June Yearly and Every Years forever (if demanded)." The artist has shown the protesting calf being delivered in payment of one of the installments of the debt. Miss Lathrop, who also designed the attractive **Albany** half dollar, has produced in this one a most pleasing effect. The calf was modeled from life and the colonial costume on the figure of Lord Pell has been accurately reproduced according to the style of that period.

One of the handicaps belaboring every artist who attempts to design a coin for the United States Government is the multiplicity of legends that must be used so as to comply with our coinage laws. In this instance the artist has arranged them in an orderly manner on the reverse thus avoiding the cramped effect so often found on our coins when the designer attempts to crowd too many ideas into a small space. To illustrate this point we might point to the first type of our half dollar. While it may not be classed with the most artistic coins ever produced, it is pleasing and most of us like it. However, today our coins must **bear** two additional legends, "In God We Trust", and "E Pluribus Unum." Imagine, if you can, how this chaste design would appear if cluttered up with such unnecessary announcements. The fleur-de-lis is a modern interpretation of the old conventionalized French design in use since 1180. It appears on the shield of La Rochelle from which the settlers came, and also on the seal of the city of New Rochelle.

In 1698 but 231 settlers had arrived but within a decade the place became a community of importance. It became a village in 1857 and was incorporated as a city in 1899. Its population is now about 60,000.

Battle of Gettysburg



Half Dollar, 1936. Obverse: Conjoined busts of a Confederate and Union soldier, in military uniform facing right; across top in two lines E PLURIBUS UNUM; around inside border at top, LIBERTY; around outside top border, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; around lower border, BLUE AND GRAY REUNION. Reverse: The shield of the Union Army and the shield of the Confederate Army divided by a double-bladed fasces; below and at sides of shields an oak and olive branch; above shields, IN GOD WE TRUST; below shields, 1936 HALF DOLLAR; around upper border, 1863 75TH ANNIVERSARY 1938; around lower border, BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. Edge, milled. Size, 19. Designed by Frank Vittor. Number coined 50,028.

Few happier events have been commemorated on a United States coin than the reunion of the Blue and Gray veterans when they attended the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. While the passing years has erased much of the bitter hatred that existed between the North and the South, this event did much to promote a great warmth of friendship between the combatants. Those who were privileged to witness the reunion will long remember the amazement of the old soldiers upon discovering that the bitterness they had so long nurtured could be so easily replaced with a feeling of fellowship.

Although the Battle of Gettysburg arose from a chance encounter it is

often regarded as the turning point of the Civil War. General Lee, heading 75,000 Confederate troops, was marching toward Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, when in consequence of intelligence that the Federal army, under General Meade, was in pursuit, he decided instead to concentrate his army at Gettysburg, about seven miles above the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary, and attempt to annihilate the Army of the Potomac. Of the 88,000 Union troops engaged, more than one man in four went down, killed or wounded. The Confederate army of 75,000 men lost 23,000, or almost a third of its number. On the night of July 3rd Lee slowly retreated and the Union Army let him cross the Potomac, but it was the last chance of the South to invade the North with a large force.

Very soon after the battle a soldier's national cemetery was laid out and in 1864 the Gettysburg Battle-Field Memorial Association was incorporated. The work of this association resulted in the battle-field becoming a National Park by an act of Congress in 1895. Within the park the lines of battle have been carefully marked, and thousands of monuments, markers and tablets have been erected by States and regimental associations. Hundreds of cannon have been mounted and five observation towers have been built. It is perhaps one of the most historical shrines of the nation and each year hundreds of thousands of visitors go there. Trained guides are always available and those who have not been there have missed one of the most interesting tours to be found anywhere in the world. For this is the place where Abraham Lincoln delivered his famous speech when the cemetery was dedicated in November, 1864. A monument marks the place where he stood and there is something about this particular spot that echoes with the sound of his voice when he delivered one of the shortest but greatest masterpieces.

October, 1939

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During
The Month of July, 1939

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars		\$271,000.00	
Quarter dollars	\$515,000.00		
Dimes	651,000.00	140,000.00	
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels	317,300.00		
One-cent bronze	59,520.00	19,000.00	

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During
The Month of August, 1939

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars	\$363,251.50	\$134,000.00	
Quarter dollars	705,000.00		
Dimes	238,050.30	195,000.00	\$175,000.00
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels	473,075.00	95,000.00	50,000.00
One-cent bronze	161,580.00	92,500.00	10,000.00

COINAGE EXECUTED FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS
AT PHILADELPHIA MINT

Dominican Republic	Silver	900 fine	1 Peso	15,000 pieces
Dominican Republic	Silver	900 fine	25 Centavos	160,000 "
Dominican Republic	Silver	900 fine	10 Centavos	150,000 "
Dominican Republic	Nickel		5 Centavos	200,000 "
				525,000

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During
The Month of September, 1939

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars	\$106,251.50	\$871,000.00	\$375,000.00
Quarter dollars	1,606,125.75		
Dimes	501,050.30	90,000.00	232,000.00
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels	904,175.00	67,500.00	52,000.00
One-cent bronze	592,545.00	50,000.00	3,500.00

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In order to save space the following abbreviations are sometimes used—G. = Good; V. G. = Very good; F. = Fine; V. F. = Very fine; E. F. = Extremely fine; Unc. = Uncirculated.

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1864	Brilliant proof	\$175.00
1870	Brilliant proof	135.00
1898	Brilliant proof. Faint rubbing before face	60.00

Eagles (\$10)

1838	Uncirculated, faintest friction on obverse	45.00
1856	Very fine	22.50
1856	S Small S. Very fine	21.50
1856	S Large S. Ex. fine	22.50
1883	CC Very fine	22.50
1888	Proof. Very slightly rubbed in obverse field	25.00
1907	D Old type. Unc.	30.00
1907	New type. Wire edge and periods. Uncirculated	32.50

Half Eagles (\$5)

1834	New type. Crosslet 4. V.F.	15.00
1840	C Ex. fine	13.50
1840	D Very fine	11.00
1843	D Very fine	10.00
1844	D Extremely fine	11.50
1844	O Extremely fine	11.00
1846	Small date. Ex. fine	12.50
1846	Large date. Ex. fine	12.50
1846	D Uncirculated	12.50
1847	Uncirculated	12.50
1848	Extremely fine	12.50
1849	Very fine	11.50
1849	D Very fine	10.00
1851	Extremely fine	12.50
1852	Extremely fine	12.50
1853	Very fine	10.00
1853	D Extremely fine	11.00

1854	D	Uncirculated	12.50
1855		Extremely fine .	12.50
1855	D	Very fine ...	11.50
1856		Very fine .	10.00
1856	S	Very fine	15.00
1857		Very fine .	10.00
1858	C	Very fine .	10.00
1860	D	Uncirculated	13.50
1866	S	Without motto. Fine	12.50
1866	S	With motto. Fine .	12.50
1867		Proof, slightly impaired	25.00
1872	S	Extremely fine .	17.50
1878	CC	Very fine .	35.00
1883		Brilliant proof .	22.50
1893		Impaired proof	12.50
1894		Brilliant proof .	22.50
1901		Brilliant proof .	22.50
1904		Impaired proof .	12.50
1906		Brilliant proof ..	25.00
1907	D	Extremely fine	10.00
1908		Liberty head. Ex. fine .	11.50
1909	D	Extremely fine	10.00

1883	Brilliant proof	22.50
1885	Brilliant proof	30.00
1885	Extremely fine	9.00
1888	Brilliant proof	15.00

Quarter Eagles (\$2½)

1850	Uncirculated	6.50
1855	Extremely fine	7.00
1858	Extremely fine	7.00
1861	Extremely fine	5.50
1862	Extremely fine	6.00
1883	Brilliant proof	30.00
1887	Brilliant proof	13.50
1890	Brilliant proof	13.50
1894	Uncirculated	6.00
1897	Extremely fine	5.50
1898	Brilliant proof	11.00
1903	Brilliant proof	8.50
1906	Uncirculated	5.00

Gold Dollars

1864	Brilliant proof	60.00
1872	Brilliant proof	22.50
1873	Brilliant proof	15.00
1878	Brilliant proof	20.00
1882	Brilliant proof	7.50
1883	Brilliant proof	7.50
1883	Uncirculated	5.00
1884	Uncirculated	5.00
1885	Uncirculated	5.50
1885	Brilliant proof	7.50
1886	Brilliant proof	7.50
1888	Brilliant proof	7.50
1889	Uncirculated	5.00

Three Dollar Pieces

1854	Extremely fine	7.00
1854	O Very fine	7.00
1857	S Very fine	8.50
1858	Extremely fine	20.00
1859	Extremely fine	8.00
1860	Very fine	8.00
1865	Extremely fine	22.50
1869	Extremely fine	12.50
1870	Extremely fine	11.50
1877	Brilliant proof	135.00
1878	Uncirculated	8.00

RARE UNITED STATES SILVER COINS

Dollars

1795	Head of 94. Uncirculated Slight file marks show on high point of hair. Rare	35.00
1795	Three leaf variety. Uncir- culated, faintest friction on obverse. Superb and sharp	35.00
1795	Bust type. Uncirculated, almost a proof. Superb magnificently struck piece. Very rare	75.00

1798	Small eagle. 15 stars. Ex. fine	22.50
1799	Uncirculated, brilliant	12.50
1800	Uncirculated, brilliant lus- tre, very sharp	22.50
1800	AMERICAN variety. Un- circulated, very sharp	22.50
1802	Uncirculated, sharp	20.00
1803	Large 3. Uncirculated, proof surface	25.00
1803	Small 3. Similar condition. Very choice	27.50

1840	Uncirculated, proof surface	7.50
1841	Brilliant proof	40.00
1844	Brilliant proof, faintest marks in field	25.00
1857	Brilliant proof	15.00

Half Dollars

1795	Three leaf variety. Very good	50.00
1795	About uncirculated	20.00
1805	over 4 Very fine	6.00
1806	over 5 Uncirculated, proof surface	15.00
1806	Pointed 6, no stem thru claw. Superb mint lustre	6.50
1806	Pointed 6, stem thru claw. Uncirculated, brilliant	6.50
1807	Bust r. Uncirculated	6.50
1807	Bust l. Uncirculated, sharp	7.50
1807	Similar. Die break from chin to bust. Ex. fine	7.50
1808	Perfect date. Unc. brilliant mint lustre	7.50
1828	Small date. Brilliant proof	12.50
1834	Small date and letters, large stars. Brilliant proof	20.00
1836	Milled edge. Ex. fine, mint lustre	12.50
1839	Liberty st'd. without drapery. Uncirculated	12.50
1839	Liberty st'd. with drapery. Uncirculated	7.50
1840	Large letters on reverse, type of 1838. Ex fine	15.00
1840	Small letters. Unc. proof-like	6.00
1842	Large date. Brilliant proof	20.00
1844	Uncirculated. Superb	6.00
1847	Uncirculated	5.00
1848	Uncirculated	6.00
1852	Uncirculated. Splendid	10.00
1855	Brilliant proof	20.00
1855	Uncirculated, brilliant	6.50
1858	S Uncirculated, mint lustre	25.00
1856	S Extremely fine	20.00
1860	S Medium S. Ex. fine, mint lustre	7.50
1861	S Large S. Uncirculated, brilliant	15.00
1864	S Large S. Uncirculated, brilliant	10.00

1865	S Small S. Uncirculated, brilliant	12.50
1866	S Without motto. Very fine	15.00
1866	S With motto. Uncirculated, mint lustre	15.00
1870	S Ex. fine, mint lustre	6.00
1871	S Uncirculated, brilliant	12.50
1872	S Uncirculated, brilliant	12.50
1874	CC Uncirculated, mint lustre	27.50

Quarter Dollars

1804	Ex. fine and sharp, few marks of circulation. Very rare	75.00
1805	Uncirculated, proof-like	25.00
1806	Uncirculated, sharp and brilliant	17.50
1820	Large O. Uncirculated, proof-like	7.50
1828	Brilliant proof	25.00
1840	O With drapery. Unc. brilliant	4.00
1842	O Large date. Unc. brilliant	5.00
1847	O Unc. brilliant	5.00
1849	O Uncirculated. A superb and very rare gem	50.00
1850	O Unc. proof-like	6.00
1852	O Very fine	5.00
1853	Without arrows. Unc.	27.50
1857	S Fine	5.00
1868	S Uncirculated	6.50
1873	S Uncirculated	6.00
1874	S Uncirculated	7.50
1872	CC Fine	10.00

Dimes

1796	Uncirculated, proof-like	25.00
1814	Large 8. Uncirculated	6.00
1821	Large date. Unc.	2.50
1821	Small date. Unc.	4.00
1857	Brilliant proof	10.00
1858	S Very fine	10.00
1859	S Fine	5.00
1870	S Very fine	15.00
1873	S Uncirculated, brilliant	12.50
1878	CC Brilliant proof	12.50
1884	S Uncirculated, brilliant	12.50
1885	S Uncirculated, slightly rubbed in obverse field	40.00

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Mexico				No.					
No.									
4	1652	8 Reales.	Crude cob type. F.	\$7.50	41	1884	8 Reales.	Similar. Unc.	2.25
10	1741	8 Reales.	Pillar type. V.F.	3.25	41	1884	8 Reales.	Alamos. Unc.	2.50
11	1752	8 Reales.	Similar. E.F.	3.25	41	1890	8 Reales.	Hermosillo. E.F.	2.50
12	1760	8 Reales.	Similar. F.	2.25	41	1891	8 Reales.	Guanaxuato. V.F.	1.65
12	1761	8 Reales.	Similar. E.F.	3.00	41	1892	8 Reales.	Zacatecas. E.F.	1.65
12	1766	8 Reales.	Similar. V.G.	2.00	41	1893	8 Reales.	Mexico City. V.F.	1.25
13	1786	8 Reales.	Bust type. F.	1.35	41	1895	8 Reales.	Mexico City. V.F.	1.25
15	1791	8 Reales.	Similar. E.F.	1.75	41	1896	8 Reales.	Zacatecas. Unc.	1.75
15	1798	8 Reales.	Similar. V.F.	1.35	41	1896	8 Reales.	Guanaxuato. E.F.	1.75
15	1802	8 Reales.	Similar. V.F.	1.35	41	1897	8 Reales.	Zacatecas. F.	1.25
15	1804	8 Reales.	Similar. F.	1.00	42	1898	Peso.	Guanaxuato. F.	1.25
15	1805	8 Reales.	Similar. V.F.	1.35	42	1898	Peso.	Zacatecas. V.F.	1.35
16	1809	8 Reales.	Similar. V.F.	2.00	42	1899	Peso.	Culiacan. Unc.	1.50
16	1810	8 Reales.	Similar. E.F.	2.50	42	1902	Peso.	Zacatecas. E.F.	1.10
16	1811	8 Reales.	Similar. F.	1.25	42	1903	Peso.	Mexico City. V.F.	1.00
17	1817	8 Reales.	Similar. V.F.	2.00	47	1915	Peso.	Chihuahua. V.F.	1.75
17	1818	8 Reales.	Similar. V.F.	2.00	48	1914	2 Pesos.	Zapata. V.F.	1.85
17	1819	8 Reales.	Similar. F.	1.50	49	1915	2 Pesos.	Zapata. F.	1.75
18	1813	8 Reales.	Durango mint. P.	1.75	50	1915	2 Pesos.	Reduced size. F.	1.35
20	1822	8 Reales.	Guanaxuato. G.	1.75					
21	1820	8 Reales.	Zacatecas. V.F.	2.25	Dominicana				
21	1821	8 Reales.	Zacatecas. F.	2.00	I	1891	5 Francs.	V.F.	1.85
22	1819	8 Reales.	Chihuahua. V.G.	3.25					
25	1813	8 Reales.	Morelos. E.F.	15.00	Cuba				
31	1811	8 Reales.	Sombreroette. V.G.	7.50	I	1897	Souvenir Piece.	F.	1.25
32	1812	8 Reales.	Sombreroette. V.G.	8.50				Unc.	2.25
35	1822	8 Reales.	Augustin. V.F.	2.75	Porto Rico				
36	1823	8 Reales.	Augustin. F.	2.50	I	1895	Peso.	V. F.	1.35
37	1824	8 Reales.	Eagle type. V.F.	4.50				Unc.	2.00
38	1832	8 Reales.	Durango. F.	1.50	Necessity Coins				
38	1841	8 Reales.	Zacatecas. V.F.	1.65	16	Spanish Possessions. F.7.0 Crowned,			
38	1863	8 Reales.	San Luis Potosi. F.	1.50		on Peru 8 Reales of 1822. Fine			
39	1866	Peso.	Maximilian. V.F.	1.65		3.25			
39	1866	Peso.	Sim. San Luis Potosi. F.	4.75	17	Spanish Possessions. Yll cstp on			
40	1869	Peso.	First year. E.F.	2.00		Mexican 8 Reales of 1829. Fine			
40	1870	Peso.	Culiacan. Unc.	2.25		3.00			
40	1871	Peso.	Mexico City. E.F.	1.75	18	Portuguese Possessions. 960 Reis			
40	1872	Peso.	Mexico City. E.F.	1.75		crowned on Bolivia 8 R. of			
40	1873	Peso.	Zacatecas. F.	1.35		Charles III. F.			
41	1873	8 Reales.	Alamos. E.F.	2.25		3.00			
41	1876	8 Reales.	Hermosillo. V.F.	2.75					
41	1877	8 Reales.	Mexico City. E.F.	1.50					
41	1878	8 Reales.	Hermosillo. E.F.	2.75					
41	1884	8 Reales.	Guadalajara. V.F.	1.75					

Guatemala

No.					
2	1754	8 Reales.	Crude cob type.		
			Cstp with sun and mountains.		
			V.F.	8.00	
8	1801	8 Reales.	Bust type.	V.F.	3.75
10	1821	8 Reales.	Similar.	F.	3.25
11	1825	8 Reales.	Mountains.	V.F.	2.35
11	1826	8 Reales.	Similar.	F.	1.75
11	1827	8 Reales.	Similar.	F.	1.75
11	1835	8 Reales.	Similar.	F.	1.75
11	1836	8 Reales.	Similar.	F.	1.75
11	1840	8 Reales.	Similar.	V.F.	2.35
11	1846	8 Reales.	Similar.	F.	1.75
11	1847	8 Reales.	Similar.	V.F.	2.35
12	1862	Peso.	Carrera.	F.	1.75
12	1863	Peso.	Similar.	E.F.	2.15
12	1864	Peso.	Similar.	E.F.	2.00
12	1865	Peso.	Similar.	V.F.	1.85
13	1869	Peso.	Similar.	V.F.	1.85
13	1870	Peso.	Similar.	F.	1.50
13	1871	Peso.	Similar.	V.F.	2.25
14	1872	Peso.	Liberty std.	E.F.	2.00
14	1873	Peso.	Similar.	F.	1.75
15	1882	Peso.	Liberty head.	F.	1.75
16	1893	Peso.	Liberty std.	Unc.	1.65
16	1894	Peso.	Similar.	Unc.	1.50
16	1896	Peso.	Similar.	Unc.	1.65
16	1897	Peso.	Similar.	Unc.	1.65
18	1894	Peso.	On Peru Sol.	V.F.	1.45

Panama

1	1904	Half Balboa.	V.F.	1.25	
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Salvador

1	1892	Peso.	Flag type.	V.F.	3.75
2	1892	Peso.	Columbus head.	F.	1.50
2	1893	Peso.	Similar.	V.F.	1.35
2	1894	Peso.	Similar.	V.F.	1.35
2	1895	Peso.	Similar.	V.F.	1.50
2	1909	Peso.	Similar.	Unc.	2.25
2	1911	Peso.	Similar.	Unc.	2.25
2	1914	Peso.	Similar.	Unc.	2.25

Honduras

1	1886	Peso.	Liberty stdq.	F.	1.65
1	1890	Peso.	Similar.	E.F.	1.85
1	1894	Peso.	Similar.	F.	1.50
1	1896	Peso.	Similar.	F.	1.65
1	1903	Peso.	Similar.	F.	1.65

Venezuela

1	1886	5 Bolivares.	Head I.	Unc.	2.15
1	1887	5 Bolivares.	Similar.	V.F.	1.65
1	1888	5 Bolivares.	Similar.	V.F.	1.65
1	1900	5 Bolivares.	Similar.	F.	1.50

Ecuador

No.					
3	1884	Sucre.	Head of Sucre.	F.	1.25
3	1888	Sucre.	Similar.	E.F.	1.50
3	1890	Sucre.	Similar.	E.F.	1.50
3	1895	Sucre.	Similar.	F.	1.25

Colombia

7	1820	8 Reales.	Indian head.	Good	1.85
7	1821	8 Reales.	Similar.	Good	1.65
8	1836	8 Reales.	Fasces.	V.F.	3.75
10	1839	8 Reales.	Condor.	F.	3.75
11	1847	8 Reales.	Shield.	V.F.	3.75
12	1847	10 Reales.	Arms.	V.F.	4.25
13	1850	10 Reales.	V.F.		4.50
14	1858	Peso.	V.F.		3.25
16	1864	Peso.	V.F.		3.50
16	1865	Peso.	V.G.		2.00
16	1866	Peso.	E.F.		3.75
16	1867	Peso.	V.F.		3.50
17	1871	Peso.	Liberty head.	V.F.	5.50

Peru

4	1757	8 Reales.	Pillar type.	F.	3.25
5	1768	8 Reales.	Pillar type.	V.F.	3.75
6	1776	8 Reales.	Bust type.	F.	2.35
9	1809	8 Reales.	Curious bust.	F.	2.35
9	1810	8 Reales.	Similar.	E.F.	3.50
12	1822	8 Reales.	Republc.	F.	2.65
12	1823	8 Reales.	Similar.	F.	2.65
14	1825	8 Reales.	Liberty stdg.	F.	1.75
14	1826	8 Reales.	Similar.	E.F.	2.15
14	1827	8 Reales.	Similar.	V.F.	1.85
14	1828	8 Reales.	Similar.	V.F.	1.85
14	1829	8 Reales.	Similar.	F.	1.75
15	1830	8 Reales.	Large Liberty.	V.F.	1.75
15	1831	8 Reales.	Cuzco mint.	V.F.	2.50
15	1831	8 Reales.	Lima mint.	F.	1.75
15	1832	8 Reales.	Similar.	F.	1.75
15	1833	8 Reales.	Similar.	V.F.	1.85
15	1834	8 Reales.	Similar.	V.F.	1.85
15	1835	8 Reales.	Similar.	F.	1.50
15	1836	8 Reales.	Similar.	V.F.	1.85
15	1840	8 Reales.	Similar.	F.	1.65
15	1841	8 Reales.	Similar.	V.F.	1.85
16	1837	8 Reales.	North Peru.	F.	2.25
16	1838	8 Reales.	Similar.	F.	2.25
17	1837	8 Reales.	South Peru.	E.F.	3.25
18	1838	8 Reales.	V.F.		1.85
20	1846	8 Reales.	Liberty type.	V.F.	2.00
20	1850	8 Reales.	Similar.	V.F.	2.00
20	1851	8 Reales.	Similar.	V.F.	2.00
20	1855	8 Reales.	Similar.	E.F.	2.50
21	1868	Sol.	Liberty seated.	F.	1.00
21	1869	Sol.	Similar.	Unc.	1.65
21	1871	Sol.	Similar.	V.F.	1.00
21	1888	Sol.	Similar.	Unc.	1.65
21	1891	Sol.	Similar.	V.F.	1.00
21	1892	Sol.	Similar.	E.F.	1.25
22	1880	5 Pesetas.	Liberty head.	V.F.	1.65

Bolivia					
No.					
12	1787	8 Reales.	Bust type. G.	1.35	
14	1808	8 Reales.	Own head. F.	1.75	
15	1820	8 Reales.	Draped bust. F.	1.50	
15	1821	8 Reales.	Similar. F.	1.50	
16	1827	8 Sueldos.	Bolivar. V.F.	1.85	
16	1830	8 Sueldos.	Similar. F.	1.65	
16	1832	8 Sueldos.	Similar. F.	1.65	
16	1833	8 Sueldos.	Similar. F.	1.65	
16	1835	8 Sueldos.	Similar. F.	1.65	
16	1836	8 Sueldos.	Similar. F.	1.65	
16	1837	8 Sueldos.	Similar. F.	1.65	
16	1838	8 Sueldos.	Similar. F.	1.65	
17	1841	8 Sueldos.	Plain bust. V.F.	1.75	
17	1842	8 Sueldos.	Similar. F.	1.75	
17	1844	8 Sueldos.	Similar. F.	1.65	
17	1845	8 Sueldos.	Similar. V.F.	1.85	
17	1846	8 Sueldos.	Similar. F.	1.65	
21	1860	Peso.	Head left. V.F.	2.25	
21	1862	Peso.	Similar. F.	1.85	
21	1863	Peso.	Similar. F.	1.85	
22	1866	Boliviano.	Arms. V.F.	1.75	
22	1867	Boliviano.	Similar. V.F.	1.75	
23	1871	Boliviano.	V.F.	1.75	
24	1874	Boliviano.	V.F.	1.75	
Chile					
7	1817	Peso.	Volcano. V.F.	4.75	
7	1818	Peso.	Similar. V.F.	4.75	
7	1819	Peso.	Similar. V.F.	4.75	
7	1822	Peso.	Similar. V.F.	4.50	
7	1833	Peso.	Similar. F.	4.25	
10	1854	Peso.	Condor. V.F.	1.50	
12	1876	Peso.	Un Peso. V.F.	1.50	
12	1878	Peso.	Similar. E.F.	1.75	
12	1881	Peso.	Similar. V.F.	1.50	
12	1882	Peso.	Similar. E.F.	1.75	
Paraguay					
1	1889	Peso.	Lion. Unc.	8.50	

Argentina					
No.					
1	1813	8 Reales.	Sun with rays. F.	2.25	
1	1815	8 Reales.	Similar. F.	2.75	
2	1815	8 Sueldos.	Same type. F.	2.50	
3	1833	8 Reales.	Rioja mint. V.F.	4.75	
3	1835	8 Reales.	Similar. F.	3.50	
3	1836	8 Reales.	Similar. V.F.	4.50	
4	1838	8 Reales.	Republic. V.F.	6.50	
4	1839	8 Reales.	Similar. V.F.	6.50	
4	1840	8 Reales.	Similar. V.F.	6.50	
Uruguay					
1	1844	Peso.	Arms. Superb	17.50	
2	1893	Peso.	Arms & flags. E.F.	2.25	
2	1895	Peso.	Similar. F.	1.50	
Brazil					
1	1810	960 Reis.	Arms & Globe. F.	1.25	
1	1813	960 Reis.	Similar. V.F.	1.75	
1	1814	960 Reis.	Similar. V.F.	1.75	
1	1815	960 Reis.	Similar. F.	1.25	
1	1816	960 Reis.	Similar. V.F.	1.50	
1	1817	960 Reis.	Similar. F.	1.25	
2	1818	960 Reis.	Wreath type. V.F.	1.75	
2	1819	960 Reis.	Similar. V.F.	1.50	
2	1820	960 Reis.	Similar. V.F.	1.75	
2	1821	960 Reis.	Similar. V.F.	1.75	
3	1824	960 Reis.	Empire. E.F.	2.25	
3	1825	960 Reis.	Similar. V.F.	1.75	
6	1852	2000 Reis.	V.F.	1.75	
6	1855	2000 Reis.	E.F.	2.00	
6	1865	2000 Reis.	E.F.	2.50	
7	1869	2000 Reis.	Bust type. Unc.	2.25	
7	1888	2000 Reis.	V.F.	1.65	
7	1889	2000 Reis.	Similar. V.F.	1.75	
9	1900	2000 Reis.	Commemorative.		
			Unc.		5.00
10	1900	4000 Reis.	Commemorative.		
			Unc.		11.50

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Small Page 415
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Large Pages 101, 102, 102a, 202
Small Page 418
Album No. 6

Small Cents

Large Pages 100, 107, 107a, 200
Small Page 450
Albums No. 2, 10, 11

Two Cent Pieces

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Nickel Three Cents

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Silver Three Cents

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Small Page 359
Album No. 3 (part)

Nickel Five Cents

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Dimes

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